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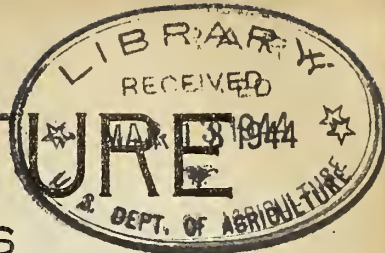
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COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

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CONTENTS

Production.....	267
General.....	267
Botany.....	268
Genetics.....	268
Agronomy.....	269
Diseases.....	270
Insects.....	270
Farm Engineering.....	271
Farm Management.....	271
Preparation.....	271
Ginning.....	271
Marketing.....	272
General.....	272
Demand and Competition.....	273
Supply and Movement.....	278
Prices.....	280
Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices.....	281
Cooperation in Marketing.....	281
Utilization.....	282
General.....	282
Fiber, Yarn and Fabric Quality.....	282
Technology of Manufacture.....	284
Technology of Consumption.....	285
Seed and Seed Products.....	286
Legislation, Regulation, and Adjudication.....	286
Miscellaneous--General.....	287

COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

Balls, W. Lawrence. Research on cotton production. Textile Manufacturer, v.57, no.682, Oct.15,1931, p.354-355. (Published by Emmott and Co., Ltd., 65, King St., Manchester, England)

Abstract of paper read at Centenary Meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science, 1931.

Recent research on Empire products. A record of work conducted by government technical departments overseas. Agriculture. Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, v.29, no.2, July 1931, p.185-228. tables. (Published by John Murray, Albermarle St., W., London, England)

Includes report of E.H.G.Smith, Botanist, Southern Nigeria, of an investigation showing some of the effects upon the Ishan cotton plant of inter-cropping with yams. A slight retardation of growth occurs: p.215-216.

J.K.Mayo, Agricultural Botanist, Northern Provinces, reports a jassid attack on cotton in that region: p.216-218.

Uganda protectorate. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report...for the year ended 31st December 1930. (Pt.2) Entebbe, Govt.printer, 1931. 86p. tables. map.

"In view of the importance to the Protectorate of the cotton crop, the reports of the Cotton Botanist and the Mycologist and the reports of experiments carried out at Serere and Bukalasa are of importance as indicating lines of work being undertaken with a view to (a) improving the general quality of the lint; (b) increasing the yield per acre; (c) endeavouring to elucidate the fundamental causes of disease of the plant, more particularly blackarm (Bacterium malvacearum) which, during the last few years, has assumed a position of prime importance as the main factor affecting the yield of the crop over a large part of the cotton producing areas."

Botany

Hawkins, R. S. Methods of estimating cotton fiber maturity. Journal of Agricultural Research, v.43, no.8, Oct.15,1931, p.733-742. illus. tables. (Published by U.S.Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.)

"The extent of fluffiness in the cotton boll is indicative of the amount of immature fibers present and can be utilized to a certain extent in evaluating cotton from this standpoint while it still remains unharvested in the fields.

"The color, plumpness, and maturity of a representative quantity of the delinted seed is also indicative of the percentage of immature fibers borne by the seed...

"High concentrations of soil alkali, a comparatively low supply of soil moisture, and early frosts are contributing factors in the production of high percentages of immature fibers."-Summary.

Hewison, R. Rainfall and cotton yields in the Gezira. Empire Cotton Growing Review, v.8, no.4, Oct.1931, p.290a-290n. charts. (Published by P.S.King and Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

Novikov, V.A. K fiziologii khlopchatnika. Journal für Experimentale Landwirtschaft in Südosten des Eur.-Russlands, v.9, no.2, 1931, p.81-112. illus. (Published at Saratov, U.S.S.R.)

In Russian, with English summary.

Physiology of the cotton plant. II.Abscission.

Genetics

Avigdor, S. Le maintien de la pureté du coton égyptien. Bulletin de l'Union des Agriculteurs d'Égypte, v.29, no.224, Aug./Sept., 1931, p.509-513. (Published at Cairo, Egypt)

Maintenance of the purity of Egyptian cotton.

Horlacher, W.R., and Killough, D.T. Radiation-induced variation in cotton. Somatic changes induced in *Gossypium hirsutum* by X-raying seeds. Journal of Heredity, v.22, Aug.1931, p.253-262. (Published at Victor Bldg., Washington,D.C.)

Literature cited: p.262.

Contribution from Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Paper no.142.

Pomeroy, H.L. Registered Acala is superior. Pacific Rural Press, v.122, no.20, Nov.14,1931, p.468. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Agronomy

Cameron, G.S. Revised notes on cotton growing in Southern Rhodesia. Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, v.28, no.10, Oct.1931, p.903-910. illus. (Published at Salisbury, Rhodesia)

Carlyle, E.C. Manganese in Texas soils and its relation to crops. College Station, 1931. 37p. tables. (Tex.Agr.Exp.Sta.Bul.no.432)

"Corn and cotton take up amounts of manganese almost in proportion to the quantities added to quartz sand, but only about 10 per cent of that supplied...A crop of corn, cotton or kafir requires less than one-half pound of manganese per acre."-Conclusions.

Falorsi, G. Sviluppo della coltura del cotone e delle ricerche cotoniere in Africa. L'Agricoltura Coloniale, v.25, no.10, Oct.1931, p.476-480. (Published at Firenze, Italy)

Development of cotton cultivation and of cotton research in Africa.

Ludwig, C.A. Some factors concerning earliness in cotton. Journal of Agricultural Research, v.43, no.7, Oct.1,1931, p.637-759. tables. (Published by U.S.Government Printing Office, Washington,D.C.) Literature cited: p.657-659.

"The following topics have been investigated and are considered here: (1) Varietal differences in the maturation periods of squares and bolls; (2) effect on the maturation periods of the time of application of nitrogenous fertilizer; (3) effect of the amount of nitrogenous fertilizer applied; (4) effect of the spacing of the plants; (5) effect of duration of cultivation; (6) effect of stripping the forms; and (7) the rate of development of the bolls."

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Research leads to farm progress. Stillwater, Okla., [1930] 351 p. illus. tables.

Report of C.P.Blackwell, Director...for July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1930.

Includes brief reports of the following studies:
Fertilizer value of cotton burrs: p.24-25; Many factors affect strength of cotton fibres, by Hi W. Staten: p.50-57; Inheritance studies in cotton, by L.L.Ligon: p.57-58; No best spacing for cotton shown, by L.L.Ligon: p.66-68; Date and method of planting: p.68-69; Picked and snapped cotton tested: p.69-70.

Robert, L. La culture du coton en Afrique occidentale française. Paris, Éd.Domat-Montchrestien, 1931.
115 p.

The cultivation of cotton in French West Africa.

Sarakhov, I.P. Results of experiments with cotton in 1929 at the Pricumscaia experiment station. Tashkent, Nauchno-essledovatd'skii institute po khlopkovdstii, 1931. 28 p.
In Russian.

Diseases

Neal, David C., and Ratliffe, George T. Infection experiments with the cotton root-rot fungus, *Phymatotrichum omnivorum*. Journal of Agricultural Research, v.43, no.8, Oct.15,1931, p.681-691. illus. tables. (Published by U.S.Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.)

Literature cited: p.691.

"The results herein reported corroborate the work of other investigators in showing that the destructive disease of cotton known as root rot in Texas and other Southwestern States, is caused by the fungus Phymatotrichum omnivorum."-Summary.

Insects

Grossman, Edgar F., and Calhoun, P.W. Determination of the winter survival of the cotton boll weevil by field counts. Gainesville, 1931. 47 p. illus. tables, charts. (Fla. Agr.Exp.Sta.Bul. no.233)

Milne, D. Pests of cotton. India. Punjab. Dept. of Agriculture. Annual Report, 1930, Pt.I, p.55-56. (Published by Supt.Govt.Printing, Lahore, Punjab)
Discusses damage by migratory locusts, surface grasshoppers and crickets; studies on "spotted bollworm" and "pink bollworm" and relation of insects to environment are mentioned.

Vayssière, Paul. Un nouveau parasite du cotonnier à Madagascar *Xyloperthodes castaneipennis* Fahr. *Revue de Pathologie Végétale et d'Entomologie Agricole*, v.18, no.6, June 1931, p.215-216. (Published at Paris, France)

A new parasite of cotton in Madagascar, *Xyloperthodes castaneipennis* Fahr.

Wille, Johannes. *Lasioderma serricorne* F. als schädling an baumwollsaamen. *Anzeiger für Schädlingskunde*, v.7, no.10, 1931, p.110-112. (Published at Berlin, Germany)

Lasioderma serricorne F. as a parasite of cotton seeds.

Farm Engineering

Rozhderstvenskii, M. Kak polivat khlopchatnik v Ferganskoi doline. Tashkent, Izd. Nauchnoissledovatel'skogo instituta po khlopkovodstvu, khlopkovoi promyshlennosti i irrigatskii, 1931. 30 p.
Irrigation of cotton in the Fergan valley.

Farm Management

Clark, S.P. Cost of producing field crops in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, 1928. Tucson, Ariz., 1931. (Ariz.Agr.Exp.Sta.Bul.no.139)
Cotton: p.654-663.

PREPARATION

Ginning

Moulton, Elma S. The ginning industry of the southwest. *Cotton and Cotton Oil News*, v.32, no.47, Nov.21, 1931, p.10-11. map. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas)

Extract from bulletin entitled "Cotton Production and Distribution in the Gulf Southwest," Domestic Commerce Series No.49, issued by the U.S.Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

New burr extractor announced. *Cotton and Cotton Oil News*, v.32, no.47, Nov.21, 1931, p.2. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas)

Illustration shows Evans Air-Line burr extractor and cleaner.

What's a fair ginning rate? Corporation commission says 25 cents for picked cotton, 30 cents for snaps and bollies but one member disagrees. Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, v.44, no.19, Oct.1, 1931, p.515, 532. (Published by Oklahoma Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Discussion of the recent decision of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission.

MARKETING

General

Cobb, C.A. The outlook for cotton brightens. Progressive Farmer (Carolinas-Virginia ed.), v.46, no. 22, Nov.15/30, 1931, p.691R. (Published at Raleigh, N.C.)

Moulton, Elma S. Cotton production and distribution in the Gulf Southwest. Washington, D.C., Govt. print.off., 1931. 311 p. illus., maps, tables. (U.S.Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Domestic commerce series. No. 49)

"This report, which is Part III of the Commercial Survey of the Gulf Southwest, embracing seven States, was designed to include in one volume all the facts and statistics regarding the production and distribution of cotton and cottonseed products in the Gulf Southwest which would be of assistance to business organizations now operating in that area or planning to enter it.

"All the different factors affecting cotton production are discussed and, in so far as possible, are correlated with particular production districts. The income from cotton is estimated on a county basis for a period of six years, and the major cut-of-pocket expenses, such as feed, fertilizer, and hired labor, are listed. The old, established customs and recent developments in the distribution of cotton are described. Data on the movement of cotton from producers to consumers reveal the relative importance of different markets to the producing regions."-Foreword.

Demand and Competition

Ballagh, Thomas C. Cotton piece-goods trade of Argentina important. The United Kingdom and Italy are the principal sources of Argentina's imports of cotton piece goods--United States share less than 10 per cent. Commerce Reports, no.45, Nov.9, 1931, p.329-330. tables. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

Bingham, T.P. Spain's production and foreign trade in cotton yarns. Average annual output of cotton yarn totals about 83,892,600 kilos--Larger proportion of yarn spun is of coarser type--Weaving yarns imported consist principally of finer counts. Commerce Reports, no.42, Oct.19, 1931, p.142-143. table. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

Cotton or hemp? The efficiency of rope drives. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.23, no.591, Oct.15, 1931, p.352. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

"Hemp and cotton are both used for making ropes, but to-day the tendency with round ropes is to employ cotton. Hemp fibres are harder and stronger than cotton, and, in addition, they are more resistant to heat, damp, friction, and injurious atmospheric conditions. The chief drawback to hemp for driving ropes is that the softer cotton stands the continuous bending to and fro when passing over the pulleys much better than hemp. Even though a good cotton rope costs roughly three times the price of a manilla rope the latest production census showed that at least 90 per cent of the ropes made in this country [England] were of cotton."

Cotton textile industry in Latvia. Production of Latvian cotton mills increased from \$3,433,077 in value during 1929 to \$3,847,308 in 1930--Imports of cotton yarn totaled 464,749 kilos and of cotton cloth, 1,730,959 kilos during 1930. Commerce Reports, no.43, Oct.26,1931, p.209-210. table. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington,D.C.)

Dexter, Robert C. Aspects of the textile industry in relation to the church. American Sociological Society, Papers and Proceedings, 25th, 1930, p.207-208. (Published at University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

Finland. Statistiska Centralbyran. Statistique des industries. Année 1929. Helsingfors, Finland, 1931. 123 p. tables.

Summary in French.

Includes statistics of the cotton textile industry.

Fong, H.D. Rayon and cotton weaving in Tientsin. Tientsin, 1930. 79 p. tables. (Nankai university. Committee on social and economic research. Industry series. Bul.no.2)

"The industry of weaving...is still carried on as a handicraft industry in China except for cotton. The power loom weaving of cotton, which is now carried on in nine provinces of China...is not the subject for the present report, which is confined to the handloom weaving in Tientsin. In the latter place handloom weaving is applied to rayon as the chief textile fibre, although supplemented by cotton to some extent.

"To the present writer, the most probable course of development lies in a return to cotton rather than rayon weaving. The cotton yarns used, chiefly of the higher counts, are partly imported, but partly produced at home in Tientsin cotton mills. The spinning of finer yarns should be encouraged once the civil war comes to an end. The planting of long staple cotton--the raw material for finer yarns, should also be promoted, especially in Hopei province where some success has been achieved towards that direction."

Gandhi, M.P. How to compete with foreign cloth. A study of the position of hand-spinning, hand-weaving, and cotton mills in the economics of cloth-production in India. [Calcutta, The book company, ltd., 1931] 123 p. tables.

Tables give consumption of cloth and yarn in India from 1896-97 to 1930, and production and imports of yarns and piece-goods for varying periods since 1913-14.

Japan. Dept. of commerce and industry. Bureau of commerce. Section of foreign trade. The industry of Japan. 1929 ed. Tokyo, Maruzen co., ltd., [1929] 79 p.

Includes description of the cotton spinning industry and cotton fabric manufacture: p.40-45.

Joint committee of cotton trade organisations. Proposals for concentration of production and other methods for reduction of costs. [London, 1931] 7 p. mimeographed.

Milan. Banca commerciale italiana. Movimento economico dell'Italia. Raccolta di notizie statistiche per l'anno 1930. Milan, 1931. 679 p. tables.

Contains a description of the cotton manufacturing industry of Italy, with statistics of exports and imports and consumption. The progress of cotton cultivation in Sicily is also briefly described.

Morris, J. Rationalisation and the cotton industry. Textile Manufacturer, v.57, no.682, Oct.15, 1931, p.353. (Published by Emmott and Co., Ltd., 65, King St., Manchester, England)

Abstract from paper read at Centenary Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Moulton, Harold G. Japan: an economic and financial appraisal. Washington, D.C., The Brookings institution, 1931. 645 p. tables, charts.

Includes a brief description of the cotton manufacturing industry.

Mullin, Charles E. Beziehung zwischen baumwolle und kunstseide. Kunstseide, v.13, no.4, Apr. 1931, p.124-128; no.5, May 1931, p.168-172. tables. (Published by H.Jentgen, Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin-Lichterfelde-W, Germany)

Relation between cotton and rayon.

"Production figures for rayon, cotton, and other textiles are given and the development of the rayon industry and its influence on the cotton industry, the competition between rayon and silk, and the structure and properties of the synthetic fibre are discussed."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.22, no.9, Sept.1931, p.A425.

Oguri, Sutezo, and Nara, Masaaki. On acetolysis of bamboo cellulose. Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Japan, Supplemental Binding, v.33, no.12, Dec.1930, p.516B-517B. tables. (Published in Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan)
 "Cellulose prepared by the chlorine method from Madake (Phyllostachys bambusoides) and Mosochiku (P.pubescens, H.Leh.) gave the same yield of cellobiose octa-acetate as standard cotton cellulose prepared by the method of the Cellulose Committee of the American Chemical Society. The octa-acetates obtained from the bamboo celluloses had the same m.p. and the same optical rotation as the octa-acetate from the cotton cellulose."-Textile Institute Journal, v.22, no.9, Sept.1931, p.A459.

Peebles, James E. Australian market for American cotton yarns. Commerce Reports, no.45, Nov.9, 1931, p.331. table. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

The position of the textile industry. What happens to textiles when wheat goes up,--and why. The two-year cycle of textile prosperity, and where we stand now. War talk, gold and silk shipments. Bradstreet's, v.59, no.2785, Nov.14,1931, p.895, 899. chart. (Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.)

Analysis of the present position of the cotton, wool and silk industries.

"Raro." Lancashire's position in China. Improved conditions of the piece-goods trade. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.189, Oct.16,1931, p.166. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Schleich, Paul. World propaganda for cotton. The aims of the international movement. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.190, Oct.23,1931, p.196-197. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Summary of paper submitted to the Cotton Propaganda Sub-Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations at Wiesbaden, Oct.1931.

Slater, W.H. Markets for Lancashire's goods. The continent of South America. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.191, Oct.30,1931, p.222-223. tables. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Tables give exports of British cotton piece goods to South America and imports of piece goods by important South American markets from various countries.

Spofford, Charles B. The Danish market for cotton yarns. Commerce Reports, no.42, Oct.19, 1931, p. 144-145. (Published by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

The textile industry in the Northeast. Chinese Economic Bulletin, v.19, no.16, Oct.17,1931, p.272-274. (Published by the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, Ministry of Industries, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

Gives a brief statement of the present situation and possibilities in the textile industry in the Northeastern provinces of China. The numbers of hemp spinning, wool weaving, cotton spinning, and silk weaving mills are given.

Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing 1910 to 1930. Washington, D.C., Govt. print.off., 1931. 44p. tables. (U.S.Dept. of labor. Bureau of labor statistics. Bul.no.539)

Wild, Joseph. Lancashire and Far Eastern trade. A spinner's view of Japanese conditions. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.189, Oct.16,1931, p.176-177. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Report of Mr. Wild's paper at meeting of the National Federation of Textile Works Managers' Associations, Oct.10,1931, at Manchester, England.

"Japan is not using low grade cotton. She is not using high draft to any great extent. Automatic looms do not account for Japan's success... In my opinion their [Japanese mills] success is due entirely to comparatively low wages, comparatively long hours of productivity of machinery and to lack of restrictions as to the organization of the work and duties of the operatives, and the consequent lower cost of production."

Supply and Movement

L'acréage cotonnier en 1932. Bulletin de l'Union des Agriculteurs d'Égypte, v.29, no.224, Aug./Sept. 1931, p.532-535. (Published at Cairo, Egypt)

Cotton acreage in 1932.

Suggestions for the relief of the Egyptian situation.

Baltazar, Eulalio P. The prospects of cotton production in the Philippines. Philippine Agriculturist, v.20, no.5, Oct.1931, p.349-351. table. (Published by Agricultural College, Laguna, P.I.)

Experiment Station contribution.

"To sum up, the principal reasons for the diminishing cotton acreage in the Philippines are (1) the prevalent low prices, due largely to competition with imported yarn and textiles; (2) decreasing demand; and (3) antiquated methods of harvesting and ginning the crop, of converting the crop into yarn, and of weaving the yarn into cloth."

Cotton relief measures in Egypt. Foreign Crops and Markets, v.23, no.21, Nov.23,1931, p.867-870. (Published by Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.Department of Agriculture Washington,D.C.)

Based on reports received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Department of State.

Currie, Sir James. Survey of the present position in cotton production. Textile Manufacturer, v.57, no.682, Oct.15,1931, p.354. (Published by Emmott and Co., Ltd., 65, King St., Manchester, England)

Abstract from paper read at Centenary Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1931.

Ferris, E.B. Quality in cotton. Mississippi Co-op News, v.3, no.4, Nov.1931, p.8. (Published at 236-1/2 E.Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.)

Brief discussion of factors affecting the quality of American cotton.

Gray, George W. King Cotton's glutton empire. A picture of a broad belt of the south in which a bumper crop has lowered prices below production costs; the plight of the farmer and his tenants, and "plans" they turn over. New York Times Magazine, Sept. 27, 1931, p.1-2, 22. illus. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

Herrán, R. Cotton: cultivation in Colombia. Textile Institute, Journal, v.22, no.9, Sept. 1931, p.A422. (Published at 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

From Leipziger Wochenschrift für Textil-Industrie, v.46, 1931, p.274.

Abstract also in Empire Cotton Growing Review, v.8, no.4, Oct.1931, p.327-328.

"Colombian cotton has a staple length varying between 27 and 33 mm., according to the district in which it is grown. The best types are obtained from La Goajira, Remolino and Antiquia. A wild plant known as Pajarito is found in some districts. It gives a short, soft, white, and lustrous fibre and is free from the diseases that attack the cultivated plants. The type generally cultivated is very similar and is grown chiefly in Boyacá and Santander. Lengupa yields a fibre 28 mm. in length and is grown to a large extent in Santander. Caquetá and Mono are also grown. The annual production is estimated at 8 million kg. During the past year 125,200 kg. were exported although considerable quantities of cotton are imported to meet the needs of the domestic cotton industry."

Nichols, J.T. Cotton is king in Egypt. Nor'West Farmer, v.50, no.22, Nov.20,1931, p.17. (Published at Winnipeg, Canada)

Olsen, Nils A. How we estimate the cotton crop. Cotton, v.37, no.1789, Oct.17,1931, p.21-22. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

A radio broadcast by the Chief of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The progress of development of cotton-growing in the British Empire. Cotton, v.37, no.1789, Oct.17, 1931, p.25-26. table. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

Table shows the area, population, suitability

of soil, estimate of 1930 crop, and quality of cotton in each of the colonies or protectorates of the Empire.

Revere, C.T. The outlook for America's new crop. Excellence in bddy and staple. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.23, no.588, Sept.24,1931, p.280-282. tables. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Todd, John A. The Egyptian cotton position. Near East and India, v.40, no.1063, Oct.1,1931, p.362-363. tables. (Published at 170, Strand, London, W.C.2, England)

"Egypt can, if she wishes, undercut the cost of production in any other country in the world, and the only reason why she has not done so in the past was because she was able to find a market for her total production in her own special section of the trade" but "if Egypt is to go on increasing her production, especially of the Uppers varieties, she must find a wider market."

Prices

Flint, Richard. The cotton position in Egypt. The government's part in price control. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.190, Oct.23,1931, p.194. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Fooshe, G.W. The 1930-31 cotton season. Another year of persistent price falls. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.23, no.588, Sept.24,1931, p.276-278. tables. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Machine performance and a low price cotton crop. Southern Textile Bulletin, v.41, no.9, Oct.29,1931, p.10,25. table. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte,N.C.)

From the Saco-Lowell Bulletin.

Discusses the changes in the composition of mill costs due to low-priced cotton.

Slater, W.H. Cotton trade prices. A reversal of the downward trend? Textile Weekly, v.8, no.189, Oct.16,1931, p.164-165. tables. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Table I gives index numbers of raw cotton, yarns.

and piece-goods 1913, 1920, 1924-1931.

Table II gives American cotton prices in pence per lb. in Liverpool to discount any given currency depression.

"If British currency remains at its present level, Lancashire should regain a considerable proportion of her lost trade, but it is still necessary to reduce productive costs if she is to retain it."

Tcdd, John A. Raw cotton production and price records. Period comparisons that show actual values. Manchester Guardian Commercial, v.23, no.588, Sept.24, 1931, p.261. tables. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

"The position both in American and Egyptian is briefly that the world supplies for the coming season, meaning the prospective crop and the carry-over at the end of last season, are well above two years' consumption at last season's rate...It is not difficult to find in...[these figures] at least a partial justification for the record levels to which prices have recently fallen."

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Garrow, J.W. Influence of "hog round" buying on staple production. Cotton Digest, v.4, no.6, Nov.21,1931, p.5,6. (Published at Houston,Texas)

Cooperation in Marketing

Moser, C.O. Co-operation. The key to success for farmers, ginnerers and oil millers. Cotton and Cotton Oil News, v.32, no.46, Nov.14,1931, p.1,12. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas)

Address before Southwide Conference on Cotton Seed, Birmingham, Ala., Nov.5,1931.

UTILIZATION

General

A new phase of the rayon situation. Experimentations to utilize the whole cotton plant for cellulose. Droll Trade Journal, v.9, no.11, Nov.1931, p.19-21. (Published at 341 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.)

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Carter, Homer M. Why the square root of the number is used in figuring twist in yarn. Cotton, v.95, no.13, Nov.1931, p.1226-1227. charts. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

"Consultant." Effect of mercerisation on raw cotton. Textile Colorist, v.53, no.635, Nov. 1931, p.743. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Deltour, L. Les diagrammes de fibres. Une méthode et des appareils nouveaux. Revue Textile, v.29, no.3, Mar.1931, p.313, 315, 317. illus. (Published at 61, Avenue Jean-Jaurès, Paris, France)

Fibre staple tester.

"Apparatus for the determination of the mean length of a bundle of fibres is described...The theory of the method is explained in detail and a method of obtaining a schematic representation of staple diagrams from a knowledge of the maximum, minimum, and mean lengths is described."- Textile Institute, Journal, v.22, no.8, Aug.1931, p.A410.

DeVore, Henry B., and Davey, Wheeler P. Measurement of particle size for nitrocellulose dispersion. Journal of Physical Chemistry, v.35, no.7, July 1931, p.2129-2131. diagrs. (Published at Ithaca, N.Y.)

"We feel justified, then, in believing that the ultimate particles in a nitrocellulose dispersion are not greatly different in size from the unit cell of cellulose or of nitrocellulose."

Fargher, R.G. The measurement of qualities of a finished cloth. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.190, Oct.23, 1931, p.202. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Abstract of a speech at the meeting of the Man-

chester Athenaeum Textile Society on October 20, 1931.

Frank, Kaga. Ueber die feuchtigkeitsaufnahme bzw.-abgabe moderner stoffe. Kunstseide, v.13, no.5, May 1931, p.188-189. tables. (Published by H. Jentgen, Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin-Lichterfelde-W, Germany)

Moisture-absorbing powers of clothing materials.

"Tables are given showing the weights of water taken up by voiles, crepes, velvets, and other fabrics of silk, rayon and cotton, and also the rate of evaporation of the absorbed moisture from the fabrics. The porosities of the fabrics and constituent yarns are important factors for the absorption and evaporation process. Rayon fabrics in general absorb moisture in the form of water drops much more rapidly than silk materials and Vistra fabrics absorb water drops more quickly than cotton or silk fabrics."-Textile Institute, Journal, v.22, no.9, Sept.1931, p.A454-A455.

Abstract also in Melliand Textile Monthly, v.3, no.8, Nov.1931, p.707.

Haller, R. Über oxyzellulosebildung und ihre beziehung zur struktur der baumwollfaser. Melliand Textilberichte, v.12, no.8, Aug.1931, p.517-518. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Oxycellulose formation in relation to the cotton hair structure.

Abstract in Textile Weekly. v.8, no.186, Sept. 25,1931, p.95.

Morrow, John Albert. The frictional properties of cotton materials. Textile Institute, Journal, v.22, no.9, Sept.1931, p.T425-T440. diagrs. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

"As was expected, the friction has been found to be affected by many factors--the pressure, the area of contact, the relative speed, and the state of the surfaces, the temperature, and the relative humidity...The measurement of hair friction has given indications that the coarser cottons have a larger friction coefficient, but the results obtained are not decisive. As with yarn friction, a large effect due to moisture has been found."

Westford, L.C. Recent investigations shed new light on effect of moisture on cotton strength. Textile World, v.80, no.22, Nov.28, 1931, p.2088-2090. illus. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Summary of reports of research on the effect of moisture on the strength and elasticity of cotton fibers and yarns performed by the British Cotton Industry Research Association.

Zeidenfeld, S. X-ray fibre photography. Nature, v. 128, no.3219, July 11, 1931, p.70. illus. (Published by Macmillan and Co., St. Martin's St., London, W.C.2, England)

Brief note on an "investigation which was carried out to determine a combination of an X-ray generating plant and tube which would enable fibre photographs to be taken with exposures so low as to enhance the value of X-rays as a testing medium in the silk, wool and allied industries."

Technology of Manufacture

Brandt, Carl D. Variation of yarn tension during ring spinning. Textile World, v.80, no.18, Oct. 31, 1931, p.1682-1683, 1696. diagrs. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Chamberlain, J. Standardisation of knitting terms. Textile Institute, Journal, v.22, no.9, Sept.1931, p.P141-P144. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Discusses the desirability of standardizing knitting terms.

Herzinger, Eduard. Die textilchemie in der praxis. Auskunftsbuch über die chemisch-technischen verfahren und spezial-vorschriften der faserverarbeitung. Wittenberg, (Bez.Halle), A.Ziensen, [1931] 214 p.

Textile chemistry in practice. Information concerning technical-chemical methods and special directions for the manufacture of fibers.

Includes discussions of cleaning of raw cotton, methods of bleaching cotton fabrics. the re-dyeing of cotton in wool mixtures, dyeing of cotton velvet, and waterproof cotton cloth for summerhouses.

Marsden, H. Selection and application of dyestuffs in dyeing cotton cops. Textile World, v.80, no.18, Oct.31,1931, p.1688-1689, 1694. diagr. (Published by Bragdon, Lord and Nagle Co., 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Penetration in the wet processing of textiles. Establishing vibration within the liquor. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.189, Oct.16,1931, p.171,173. illus. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Self-acting impurity extractor for cotton. Textile Mercury and Argus, v.85, no.2222, Oct.16,1931, p.399. illus. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

"The illustration shows a new self-acting nep and leaf extractor which dispenses with long dust trunks and which by the aid of centrifugal force... removes nep, leaf, seed, sand and such like impurities from the cotton during its passage through the apparatus."

Strong, John H. The weaving of tyre fabrics. Ensuring correct warp tension. Textile Weekly, v.8, no.189, Oct.16,1931, p.169. chart. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Technology of Consumption

Hess, Katharine Paddock. Textile fibers and their use. Chicago, J.B.Lippincott co., 1931. 354p. illus.

Contains discussions of the manufacture of textile fabrics, the production and properties of fibers (including cotton), and factors influencing the consumption of fabrics.

Wilkie, John B. Laundry "winter damage." U.S. Bureau of Standards Journal of Research, v.6, no.4, Apr.1931, p.593-602. illus. charts. (Published by Bureau of Standards, U.S.Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Ellis, N.R., Rothwell, Carmen S., and Pool, W.O. The effect of ingested cottonseed oil on the composition of body fat. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, v.92, no.2, July 1931, p.385-398. tables. (Published at Mount Royal and Guilford Avenues, Baltimore, Md.) Bibliography: p.398.

"Cottonseed oil feeding tests on rats gave a more pronounced softening of the body fat than was obtained in hogs. There were indications that changes in the fat composition occurred in the rat as in the hog following ingestion of cottonseed oil."

Mitchell, H.H., and Hamilton, T.S. The nutritive value for growing swine of the proteins of linseed meal and of cottonseed meal, both alone and in combination with the proteins of corn. *Journal of Agricultural Research*, v.43, no.8, Oct.15,1931, p.743-748. tables. (Published by Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.)

Literature cited: p.748.

Schwartz, Andrew K. Some aspects of seed grading. Application of chemical methods to control purchase of raw material by cottonseed mills presents important field for chemists. *Oil and Fat Industries*, v.8, no.7, July 1931, p.251-254. (Published by MacNair-Dorland Co., 136 Liberty St., New York, N.Y.)

Presented at the twenty-second annual meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society, New Orleans, La., May 13-14. 1931.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Bullard, C.K. Agricultural cooperative marketing law with decisions, statutes and forms. Austin, Tex., Gammel's book store, inc., [c1931] 473p.

Includes a number of cases relating to the co-operative marketing of cotton.

Cordel, Harry B. Why I am opposed to Oklahoma state question no.170, initiative petition no.115. *Cotton and Cotton Oil News*, v.32, no.45, Nov.7, 1931, p.7. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas)

Statement of the president of Oklahoma State

Board of Agriculture regarding the proposed question of limiting cotton acreage.

Cotton acreage bill published for first time. Cotton Ginners' Journal, v.3, no.2, Nov.1931, p.5, 9-12. (Published at Dallas, Texas)

"Full text of the Texas cotton acreage bill," 1931.

Jordan, Harvie. Regulation of cotton acreage in 1932 by action of state legislatures. Southern Cultivator, v.89, no.14, Nov.15,1931, p.2. (Published by the Constitution Publishing Co., Atlanta,Ga.)

Roberts, Clarence. Acreage control bill is basically wrong! Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, v.44, no.22, Nov.15,1931, p.587, 603. illus. (Published by the Oklahoma Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Discussion of the bill proposed for Oklahoma.

Rules governing the import of American cotton into British India. Indian Trade Journal, v.103, no. 1320, Oct.8,1931, p.82-83. (Published by Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

Notification no.1581-Agriculture, dated Oct.1, 1931 issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

American cotton manufacturers association. Proceedings of the thirty-fifth annual convention...Augusta, Ga.. April 24th and 25th, 1931. [Charlotte, N.C., 1931] 158p.

Includes speeches by B.E.Geer, George A. Sloan, B.B.Gossett, Dr.W.W.Long, Carl Williams, Dr.W.D. Anderson, Robert Lassiter, Ward Thoron, James C. Stone; reports of committees; resolutions; Southern mill rules; Rules and regulations of Cotton States Arbitration Board; and By-laws of the Association.

Colorists meet in Providence. Fibre and Fabric, v. 84, no.2439, Oct.31,1931, p.6-12. (Published by Wade Publishing Co., 465 Main St., Kendall Sq., Cambridge, Mass.)

Meeting of the National Association of Textile Printing Colorists held in Providence, R.I., Oct.

24, 1931.

Includes address by Charles K. Everett on development of uses for cotton, and address by C.H.Clark on the plans of the U.S.Institute for Textile Research.

Comtelburo, limited, London. Annual cotton handbook, 1931. London, 1931. 349 p. tables.

Cotton year book, 1931. Manchester, Textile Mercury, Ltd., 1931. 712p. tables., diagrs.

Contents include: Review of the cotton trade; Cotton research during 1930; Leading growths of cotton; British Empire cottons; Liverpool cotton market; Ginning, opening, and scutching; Carding; Combing; Drawing, etc.; Ring and mule spinning, summaries of machines, drafts, production, etc.; weaving processes; waste; ventilation, humidification, etc; and artificial silk.

India. Dept. of commercial intelligence and statistics. Review of the trade of India in 1930-31. Calcutta, Government of India Central publication branch, 1931. 287 p. tables.

Includes imports, exports, prices and consumption of raw cotton; imports, exports and consumption of cotton manufactures; and exports and prices of cotton seed.

McIntire, Allyn B. Orderly marketing of textiles. Fibre and Fabric, v.84, no.2438, Oct.24,1931, p. 13-17. (Published by Wade Publishing Co., 465 Main St., Kendall Square, Cambridge, Mass.)

A talk before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at Boston, Mass., Oct.22, 1931.

Also in Southern Textile Bulletin, v.41, no.12, Nov.19,1931, p.8-9.

Also in American Wool and Cotton Reporter, v.45, no.46, Nov.12,1931, p.17-19.

McKee, Oliver. Textiles cooperate in research. Nation's Business, v.19, no.10, Oct.1931, p.126, 128. (Published by Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Publications Office, Washington,D.C.)

Describes the research plans of the United States Institute for Textile Research.

Manufacturers record. Blue book of Southern progress. 1931. Baltimore, Md., [c1931] 226 p. illus., tables.

Contains statistics of cotton acreage, production and value, and of cotton manufacture.

Pickard, R.H. Research in the British cotton industry --The work of the Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester. Cotton, v.37, no.1789, Oct.17,1931, p.29. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

Research work for Indian cotton. Trade tests: Indian Central cotton committee's work reviewed. Indian Textile Journal, v.41, no.492, Sept.30,1931, p.438. (Published at Military Square, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay, India)

Extracts from report of the Secretary in which mention is made of "a scheme for investigating the cost of growing cotton under conditions of peasant proprietorship in each of the main cotton-growing provinces and States in India." Policy regarding trade tests and scholarships is also mentioned.

South Manchuria railway. Second report on progress in Manchuria to 1930. Dairen, 1931. 307 p. illus., maps.

Includes brief statements on cotton growing and manufacture in Manchuria and statistics of exports and imports.

Tashkent. Nauchno-essledovatd'skii institut po khlopkovodstvu. Bulletins of the Scientific Research Cotton Institution, nos.7-8, 1931. (Published at Tashkent,U.S.S.R.)

In Russian.

U.S.Institute for textile research. Second annual meeting. Bulletin of the United States Institute for Textile Research, v.1, no.9, Nov.1931, p.1-7. (Published at 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

Proceedings of meeting held Nov.5,1931. Includes abstract of address of C.H.Herty on "Research--A stabilizing influence on industry."

The world's cotton trade--Propaganda--Improved baling of American cotton, etc. Cotton, v.37, no.1789, Oct.17,1931, p.23. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

Comment on meeting of International Cotton Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations at Wiesbaden, Germany.

Resolutions adopted on propaganda and on baling of American cotton are given.

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Omission

The following item should have appeared in the June, 1931, issue of Cotton Literature:

Resolutions adopted by the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee at its meeting in Cairo, January 29, 1931. International Cotton Bulletin, v.9, no.34, April 1931, p.367-368, 371-373. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

The resolutions related to mixing of varieties; government cotton policy; sale of government cotton stocks; standardization of types; extending use of Egyptian cotton; foreign matter in Egyptian cotton; humidity in Egyptian cotton.

They are "in the nature of a treaty between the Egyptian Government and the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee of the International Cotton Federationn."